WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 MAY 1983

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

OLD WEST SIDE CHURCH TO HOST WCHS MEETING THURSDAY, MAY 19

Washtenaw County Historical Society will visit the little church built by German Methodists at 520 West Jefferson at Fourth Street for its annual meeting Thursday, May 19.

The meeting will begin with a potluck supper at 6:30 p.m. at the church which is now the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Ann Arbor's Old West Side.

After the meeting and election of officers, Zatha Bruns, church historian and organist, will talk about the building's history, lead a tour and play hymns.

Tableware and beverages will be furnished. Please make reservations by calling 663-5281 or 663-8826 and bring a dish to pass.

WCHS TO HONOR GROUPS ON THEIR ANNIVERSARIES

Washtenaw County Historical Society would like to honor local organizations—churches, businesses, townships etc.—when they celebrate milestone anniversaries.

A distinctive certificate is being designed to be presented, framed if the recipient desires, to those organizations either at our Society meetings or at their meetings or functions.

We are aware of several anniversaries and invite readers to let us know of others. Local German groups will celebrate 300 years of German immigration to America this year. Webster and Northfield townships are 150 years old.

Church anniversaries include Bethlehem, Ann Arbor, and Saline Methodist, 150; Dixboro Methodist, 125; St. James near Saline and St. Andrew's, Dexter, 100; and St. Paul's Lutheran, Ann Arbor, 75.

BUS TOUR JUNE 11 WILL EXPLORE COUNTY'S DANIEL WEBSTER CONNECTION IN TOWNSHIP NAMED AFTER HIM

The Washtenaw County Historical Society's annual bus tour will explore the county's Daniel Webster connection Saturday, June 11, with a day-long visit to the township named after him.

Webster township is 150 years old this year and the New England statesman contributed a little more than his name to the township which extends from Dexter to Independence Lake and Base Lake to Loch Alpine subdivision.

Jim Parker, president of the Webster Township Historical Society, author of a soon-to-be-published 24 page booklet and an upcoming 250 page history of the township, will be tour guide.

After boarding at 9:45 a.m. at Westgate Shopping Center in Ann Arbor, the bus will shun-pike its way to the 1871 township hall which is on the state register of historic places with Parker aboard to point out things in passing.

Parker will present a talk and slide show at the township hall. Then a gourmet luncheon will be served by women of the Webster Community Guild at the Community House.

Tourgoers may then visit four homes and the 1834 Webster Church, one of the two oldest church buildings in continuous use in Michigan. Homes to be open to registered tourgoers include the 1832 Williams/Mast Cottonwood Farm, the Italianate Scadin house, and two new colonial style homes.

The township was organized in the Cottonwood Farm house. The Scadin house, home of early settlers, is now the church parsonage. The new homes are the Brigham's "bow" house recently featured in the *Detroit Free Press* and partly geothermally heated Kleinschmidt house.

Also planned is a ride through the township to the 1972 Olsaver-Curtis house for a lemonade stop and a short concluding program in the church. The bus should be back to Ann Arbor by 5 p.m.

The tour package will cost $18 per person. Prepaid reservations due by Friday, June 3. Please cut out and mail reservation coupon on page 5. Questions? Call Patricia Austin, 663-5281, or Johanna Wiese, 668-8620.

LELA DUFF WHO CHRONICLED ANN ARBOR HISTORY AS AUTHOR AND EDITOR OF *IMPRESSIONS* DIES AT 91

Lela Duff who died April 27 at age 91 was long active in the Washtenaw County Historical Society and aptly called "history's grand lady" by *The Ann Arbor News.*

She was remembered fondly by generations of high school students whom she taught English at the old Ann Arbor High School (now U-M Frieze Building) from 1917-1952.

In retirement she had a "second career" as unofficial Ann Arbor historian. She wrote *Pioneer School,* a history of the Ann Arbor Public Schools, then a series of columns in *The Ann Arbor News* called "Ann Arbor Yesterdays" which were compiled into a book of the same name.

She donated the profits from the latter book to the Society and edited *Washtenaw Impressions* from 1955-1968. Her concern about the whereabouts of Ann Arbor's first piano led to a successful search and restoration of the tinkly little square piano which came to Ann Arbor in 1827 by oxcart.

A niece, Elizabeth Rogers, says Miss Duff "had a life-long love affair with Ann Arbor". It was reflected in her writing and giving.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

IT'S NOW A MATTER OF DOLLARS AND SENSE

In spite of difficult economic times in the construction industry, the remodeling and rehabilitation business in the United States is booming, according to Architect Richard C. Frank who spoke at the April WCHS meeting.

Frank is president of Preservation Urban Design Inc. of Ann Arbor and Washington D.C. Started here in 1975, the firm is involved exclusively in historic preservation. It has worked on more than 280 projects in the U.S., mostly east of the Mississippi River.

Current projects involve the Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian Institution and Library of Congress, both in Washington D.C., reconstructing a 1683 operating inn in Maryland's first capital, St. Mary's City, a Veterans Administration hospital in eastern Tennessee and converting the Battle Creek railroad station to a restaurant.

"Let me quote you a few astounding figures," he said.

"In 1979 the remodeling or rehabilitation business amounted to $35.2 billion. It rose to $39.7 billion in 1980, $43.8 billion in 1981, $51.6 billion in 1982 and is projected at $58.7 billion in 1983.

"In 1982 there was 84 percent more remodeling business than new construction. The United States is now at the stage Europe has been in for a long time. Now it's more economical to save old buildings. It used to be cheaper to tear down.

"Bad economic times? Ladies and gentlemen, we have a boom market."

While the above figures include much that is not historic preservation such as added family rooms or commercial remodeling, historic preservation is part of it.

"In 1982 there was $922 million in projects taking advantage of tax incentives for historic preservation. That was 300 times more than the tax act projects of 1977," he said.

"What is historic preservation? It is not stodgy, antiquarian, researching family trees, collecting antiques, too expensive. Preservationists are not nuts. Most of these facts used to be true, but not in 1983.

"Historic preservation is significant, relevant, ambitious. It's a movement that was started 17 years ago — a very short time ago.

"It deals with buildings that are small, large, commercial, residential, some real old, some not so old. It deals with economics, aesthetics, energy, employment, places, spaces, people, social concerns and money."

"Let's take the term historic preservation apart. Historic — buildings and areas of national, state and mostly local importance. History to the historian is primarily associative, that is what happened in a particular place of local or national importance.

"To the architect history is visual. Visual history is the visual character of a building, place or combination of buildings. That visual character which is meaningful to us is the concern that historical preservation has.

"Preservation simply means to keep in anyway reasonable, if it makes sense and if it is justifiable. Historic preservation is making the best of the physical past a part of the future. It is progress with good judgment.

"Historic preservation is making the best of the physical past a part of the future."

"Where did the movement come from? As we know it, it was started by the 1966 historic preservation act which established the National Register of Historic Places.

"However, this country has been involved in historic preservation in one form or another for many years before that. In fact, the American Institute of Architects committee on historic resources first was established sometime in the late 1880's, I believe. (Frank was chairman of that committee in 1971.)

"But let's look at the historic preservation movement we have right now. Quoting a good friend of mine, Wolf Von Eckart, recently architectural critic for the *Washington Post,* now with *Time Magazine,* says, somewhat tongue in cheek, 'Historic preservation is the movement in America which is picking up where modern architecture failed.'

" 'Modern architecture set out to rebuild the total manmade environment for automobility and technology. The historic preservation movement is fighting for a more human and humane place to live.

" 'Early in the twentieth century,' Von Eckart said, 'historic preservation was mainly the concern of upper middle class patriots, architectural buffs and those who ran historical societies who were worried about deteriorating plantations, quaint federal cottages and benefit teas with lectures on pewter candlesticks.'

"I can add parenthetically, that is the reputation that preservationists early had," Frank said, "but thank goodness for them because we wouldn't be here if it weren't for them."

"However, while Mr. Von Eckart was talking about the above, Georgetown, Savannah, Charlestown, Beacon Hill in Boston, Indian Village in Detroit and the Old West Side in Ann Arbor were deteriorating neighborhoods, some to the level of slums.

"And downtowns were continuing to be raped by the aluminum and glass industry and architectural detail removed in the concept of being more modern and more up to date.

"However, in the first half of the twentieth century there was some activity and it formed a base for where we are now. In 1906 Congress passed the antiquities act and in 1935 Congress passed an historic sites act.

"In the 1930's and 40's we saw development of Colonial Williamsburg. This was the first example of historic site development in the United States and did set a level of

quality for the technical restoration process.

"Unfortunately, Williamsburg also became a tastemaker, littering suburbia and small towns with federal dormers and colonial stable lamps.

"In the 1940's and '50's, older buildings became more acceptable as long as they were colonial. At the same time, Victorian structures, those that really are the visual face of America — those built between 1850 and 1910 — were torn down with abandon.

"Most of you remember the 1960's when local things became more and more important, local citizens became more involved in their communities. There began to be a concern for the quality of life, for more than one building, for neighborhoods where older architecture existed.

"This in essence took preservation out of the museum where it had been and made it a part of daily life. This culminated in 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. 'Local' finally became important as a concern for the buildings with which we live.

"Where is historic preservation today? It has grown incredibly in 17 years. More groups are involved than ever before. We have state preservation offices in each state and they run the same way local committees do from very, very good to lousy.

"The branches of the Federal Government are in a different place than they were a few short years ago. The General Services Administration, Veterans Administration, Smithsonian and Library of Congress are involved in saving old governmental buildings — unheard of ten years ago.

"But because the historic preservation movement has become such a strong, vibrant and logical movement in the U.S., politically the departments of the Federal Government have been forced into using what they have, most of which is historic from an architectural standpoint.

"This has created a lot of problems. The departments don't really know how to deal with preservationists but they're learning and doing a pretty good job of it.

"As a result ot the 1966 act, the National Park Service provides the major direction for the movement in the U.S.

"The office has bounced around from being the office of archeology and historic preservation to being the heritage conservation and recreation service and back to the former again.

"However, this group of people, a lot of them still there who started in 1966, are basically responsible for the implementation of the federal aspects of the act and other legislation and have been the core upon which the movement is built in the U.S.

HOW OLD IS 'OLD'?

"You can get investment tax credits on buildings 40 years old," Frank said. "You can get them on the national register if 50 years old. If they are of any particular importance, you can probably get them on if five years old."

"I submit that the movement, although it did have activity before 1966, could not have developed into the position it is without some leadership by the federal government.

"The National Park Service established a national network with NPS itself, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, state historic preservation offices down to the local level with the National Trust for Historic Preservation being important to the private sector as the National Park Service was to the public sector.

"The present administration came in with a budget of zero for the last two years and again for the new budget. For the first two, Congress overrode the administration and voted sufficient funds. Next year, we don't know.

"Where is the preservation movement going? If we look back, preservation has been like a pendulum — started locally by small groups, until with the 1966 act the pendulum swung the other way and the Federal government built the movement. However, the National Park Service is working toward swinging it back to the local which is really where it belongs, and which is exactly administration policy.

"The local level is going to be the most important in the future. The local constituency, like WCHS, is going to be the necessary backbone of the movement in the future.

"Commercial remodeling or rehabilitation, once a small segment of the construction industry is making dramatic advances. What is commercial remodeling? Renovation, remodeling, retrofitting, recycling, reconstruction, rehabilitation, regeneration, adaptive re-use, conservation, stabilization, preservation.

"An activity on an old building with any level of architectural detail and visual quality, and if it's important to the place where it is, with any significance at all, it is all preservation as far as I am concerned.

"The United States has 4,238,000 commercial buildings, more than half built before 1953. In southern and northcentral United States, 70 percent of them were built between 1850-1900. Eithty-nine percent of architectural firms are now somehow involved in remodeling. Many buildings are eligible for an investment tax credit.

"The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 is the biggest boon ever to old buildings. It gives a 25 percent investment tax credit for buildings on the national register."

He challenged local historical groups to watch what is going on in their communities and raise a larger voice. He suggested the local society should be concerned about what happens to the now closed Goodyear's Department Store on Main Street in Ann Arbor.

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COBBLESTONE PLANS GRAND OPENING SUNDAY, MAY 22

Cobblestone Farm will hold grand opening ceremonies at the ninth annual spring festival from noon to 5 p.m. Sunday, May 22, at the farm, 2781 Packard Road, Ann Arbor.

Vern Hartenberg, director of the Ann Arbor Department of Parks and Recreation will make opening remarks at 2 p.m. Then Fran Lyman, co-president of Cobblestone Farm Association, will present a symbolic key to the farm to Mayor Louis Belcher.

As usual, spring festival will feature a variety of displays and demonstrations — sheep shearing, horseshoeing, wrought iron working, weaving, spinning, dyeing, basket and rug weaving, making of maple sugar, lace, soap, candles, baskets, straw ornaments and rug hooking.

Cobblestone Country Dancers will dance to old-time fiddle music and the rhythms of "Mr. Bones", Percy Danforth. Recently trained docents will conduct house tours. Refreshments will be on sale.

Now that a part-time farm supervisor, Emilie Polens, has been hired and docents trained, the farm will be open regularly noon to 5 p.m. each Saturday and Sunday beginning May 7.

GENEALOGISTS TO LEARN HOW TO PUT IT TOGETHER

"Putting It All Together", a talk about producing a comprehensive, accurate family history book, will be given by collaborators Ralph Muncy and James Jessop at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, May 22, at Washtenaw Community College.

The speakers are respective past presidents of the local and Lapeer genealogy societies. Their talk will follow the annual business meeting and election. At 1 p.m. Nancy Krohn will speak about the use of census records.

The annual GSWC potluck picnic will be at 1 p.m. Sunday, June 26, at the home of Betty Hess, 3656 Greenook in Loch Alpine subdivision. Afterward members are invited to talk about "My Worst Problem and How I Have or Have Not Solved It."

OUR MAN TOO YOUNG TO REMEMBER THE BIG FIRE OF 1911, DOUSED WITH HELP OF NAVAL TANK WATER

The U-M naval tank did help fight at least one big fire according to our doughty Chattanooga correspondent Fred Bishop, a retired U-M graduate engineer.

"In regard to this tank being used as a supplement to the city water supply in emergency fire service, you state (December 1981 *Impressions)* that your man, Mr. Dave Pollock, could not recall any real university service for fire fighting," he writes.

"He must be a 'young feller' and missed the big fire when the old (first) medical building located at the north end of the naval tank burned in a spectacular fire," writes Bishop, 91. The tank is in West Engineering on East University and the first medical building stood next to it where Randall Physics Laboratory is now.

The fire occurred (Saturday) August 12, 1911, according to *The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey,* 1942

The Daily Times News, Monday, August 14, 1911, says:

"The first fire of any account to visit the University of Michigan campus in years, in fact one of the most fiercest and most spectacular that has ever visited Ann Arbor broke out shortly after 5:30 Saturday afternoon in the old medical building, and burned practically all night and far into the day Sunday, though the firemen got it under control before 8 o'clock Saturday night."

"The firemen were handicapped in the beginning by the lack of a sufficient supply of water, and till the hydraulic pumps in the engineering department got to work and made available the water in the great marine tank, no power on earth could have prevented the entire medical building from going up in a blaze, or the frame buildings belonging to the engineering department nor the old chemical building just to the west of the burning building," the news account said.

Courtesy of Great Lakes Federal

OLD U-M MEDICAL BUILDING

Both the fire chief and president of the water company denied a lack of water but the latter admitted "you can't get any pressure on East University Avenue — 40 pounds, I think." The fire chief said they used "the steamer" to get pressure as normally in big fires, he added.

The pressure from the university pump was tremendous, the article said. "It took six men to hold the nozzle and it easily threw a stream clear over the new medical building (now School of Natural Resources)."

The fire chief suggested, "What the university ought to do now is to run a pipeline from the tank around the grounds with hydrants at intervals. That would give real protection. The water used from the naval tank only reduced the level about a foot."

Bishop recalls that shortly after the fire the regents "let contracts for construction of a line of 12-inch cast iron water pipe around the perimeter of the old campus with fire hydrants located at suitable distances."

"The university had also put the new power house into service with a whistle which could be heard all over town. Certain employees of the building and grounds department were organized as an emergency fire fighting force."

"All the university forces needed was plenty of hose carts and hose since the university fire hydrants were connected to the new high pressure lines and needed no additional pumping."

"I do not really know of any

other fires on campus, but, it seems to me that there was a fire in a wing of University Hall sometime in the 1920's or 1930's which would have been a serious situation if it had not of been for the high pressure system," Bishop says.

The *Encyclopedic Survey* also states that "One important influence in securing low (fire insurance) rates lies in the interior system of fire mains by which pumps, installed in duplicate and connected with the University's naval tank, can be started instantly upon an alarm of fire, and can so increase the pressure in the fire mains reaching every University building as to give firemen ample water at unusually high pressure."

However, officials of the Physical Properties Department tell us that using the naval tank was discontinued after World War II and that city water mains now serve the campus and the University depends on the Ann Arbor Fire Department for fire protection.

The *Survey* says that the 1911 fire "practically destroyed the west half of the building. The old front part was saved, only to be razed in 1914, to the regret of all of the medical alumni of the University who had already raised funds to save the building and adapt it for modern conditions of instruction."

COBBLESTONE WILL ADMIT WCHS MEMBERS FREE

As a result of WCHS loaning some artifacts from its collection for exhibit in Cobblestone Farm house, Cobblestone Association will admit WCHS members to the house free with a WCHS membership card and give them 10 percent discount on classes and workshops to be offered. (Admission is $1, children under 12 and seniors, 50 cents.)

Items loaned include a child's chair and doll's drop leaf table, dishes, washbowl and pitcher sets, a condiment cruet set, Britannia ware teapot, spoon holder, iron footed kettle, and lamps.

JUDGE COOLEY'S 1869 BANK STOCK CERTIFICATE RECALLS FORMER ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK DAYS

An 1869 stock certificate for ten shares in the Ann Arbor Savings Bank and a fiftieth anniversary book of the bank recently given to WCHS by Mrs. Alfred F. Staeb tells a bit of financial history.

The certificate, originally worth $1,000, was issued to T. M.Cooley, September 6, 1869, and transferred to R. A. Beal, December 31, 1873. Both were prominent men known far beyond Ann Arbor.

Ten years earlier, Cooley had become a professor in the newly established University of Michigan law school. He was on the State Supreme Court bench 21 years and a recognized legal authority.

Beal of Dexter bought Dr. Chase's *Ann Arbor Courier* and publishing business the same year the bank was organized. He pushed the sale of Dr. Chase's famous best-selling receipt books until profits amounted to $75,000 a year. He was an influential Republican politician and came near being nominated for governor.

The 1919 anniversary book says the bank opened May 11, 1869, on the southeast corner of Main and Huron Streets, diagonally opposite its 1919 location.

Some of the promoters had misgivings about starting a fourth bank in a town of less than 5,000 with a University of barely 1,000 students. At the time, "hogs wallowed luxuriously in the muddy gutters after a shower and cows roamed freely about the streets," the booklet says.

But the state legislature had begun to make an annual appropriation to the University two years earlier and this may have helped the bank succeed.

Judge Cooley drew up the bank's articles of incorporation and they were adopted at a meeting in his office in the Law School, a room which also served for lectures and University library.

The bank operated until the 1930's when it was combined with another bank

Both Mrs. Staeb and her husband worked for the bank. He was later vice-president of the State Savings Bank, now National Bank and Trust. She later worked for Huron Valley Building and Savings Association, later Ann Arbor Federal Savings of which she was treasurer. The latter is now Great Lakes Federal.

THANKS TO HELPERS

Thanks to Volunteer Anna Thorsch for keylining the *Impressions* and Ethelyn Morton for mailing them. Mrs. Morton is retiring as corresponding secretary but will continue as a director at large. Kathleen Sherzer has mailed the last couple of issues. Thanks also to Ford Lemler for typesetting and Whiz Print of Drury Lacy for their part in production.

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP TOUR

Saturday, June 11, 1983

Please make reservations for ____ persons at $18 each.

Total enclosed: $_____. Reservations due Friday, June 3.

Make check or money order out to: Wahtenaw County Historical Society. Send to: Mrs. Patricia Austin, 1931 Coronada, Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

Name_____

Address_____

City, State, Zip_____

Please list name or names as you wish them to appear on name tags here or on back:_____

HISTORIC HAPPENINGS: ABOUT CANDLES, VIDEO RECORDERS, FIRE HALLS, CO-OPS, PICNICS ET AL

Chelsea Historical Society — Business meeting 7:30 p.m. June 15 at library. No meetings July and August. Society planning for Chelsea's 150th anniversary in 1984.

Dexter Historical Society — Museum now open 1—3 p.m. every Tuesday and second and fourth Saturdays of month. Photo night to identify and copy photos, 8 p.m. Thursday, June 2, at museum, 3443 Inverness. Annual meeting and potluck supper, tentatively 6:30 p.m. Thursday, July 7, at museum. Next meeting September 1, beginning with refreshments, 7:30 p.m.

Manchester Historical Society — 7:30 p.m. Monday, May 16, at Emanuel United Church of Christ, 324 West Main. Mr. and Mrs. Omer Robbins will demonstrate making candles and display some unusual molds they have collected. Their handmade candles will be for sale.

Society President John Swainson reports they have achieved 60 percent of their fund goal to pay for the blacksmith shop and hope to raise the rest by what would be the 100th birthday of the former blacksmith, John Frederick Schneider on December 23.

President Swainson has suggested looking into the feasibility of obtaining a video tape recorder to record oral history interviews and events as they occur for future historians.

Milan Historical Society—Meets through summer at 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at the Hack House, 775 County Street. Ice cream social 2 — 6 p.m. Sunday, August 7 at Hack House.

The Society will participate in the Lincoln Consolidated School Share-itage Festival Friday, June 3, at the school at Willis, with candle-dipping and display of old vehicles including their 1938 fire engine which Henry Ford I traded them for their Model T engine now at Greenfield Village.

Milan recently remodeled a former Chrysler dealership into a new fire hall and MHS is in process of obtaining the old fire hall. They hope to get it on the state register of historic places and make an artifact museum of it. It once served as town hall, police station and fire department combined.

Saline Historical Society — 3 p.m. Sunday, May 22, meet at home of Connie Paul, 222 Monroe Street (three houses south of the cemetery), for a brief tour of that area and to meet her elderly neighbor who once lived on the Saline Valley Farms co-op, then on to the farms for a tour led by Mrs. Paul who has researched the history.

The annual president's picnic will be at 5 p.m. Sunday, June 26 at the home of co-president Alice Byrne, 6200 Saline-Ann Arbor Road. No meetings July and August.

Webster Township Historical Society — 6:30 p.m. Monday, June 6, at Community Hall, potluck supper followed by joint meeting with Dexter and Northfield Societies. Program on historic buildings and cemeteries by James Parker.

Sunday, July 10 — 1 p.m., potluck picnic at Community Hall with display of Township memorabilia, pictures and other entertainment.

Saturday, August 13—9:30 a.m., leave for a trip to Greenfield Village. Township sesqui-centennial, September 17.

Ypsilanti Historical Society — Demaris Cash of Treasure Mart, Ann Arbor resale shop, will speak at the museum, 220 North Huron, at 3 p.m. Sunday, May 22.

The museum will have extended hours during the Ypsilanti Heritage Festival August 26—28, guides will wear turn-of-the-century costumes and lace-making will be demonstrated. The museum is normally open 2—4 p.m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It will close Memorial weekend.

The museum depends on 50--60 volunteer guides who give two hours a month. The administration committee plans its second annual "thank you" luncheon at the museum Wednesday, June 15, Doris Milliman, administration committee chairman, said.

WALKING TOURS SET

Two-hour guided walking tours of the old Fourth Ward will leave Ann Arbor City Hall between 2 and 3 p.m. Sunday, May 15. Fifty-cent fee includes free map and refreshments.

The area stretches from Farmers' Market to the hospitals and Huron Street to the river. The Ann Arbor Historic District Commission is sponsoring them in celebration of Historic Preservation Week. The area is expected to be designated as the city's eighth historic district.

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

6:30 P.M. THURSDAY MAY !9, 1983

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

520 West Jefferson at Fourth Street Ann Arbor, Michigan

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 96
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ypsilanti, Museum
220 N. Huron
Ypsilanti, Mi. 48197